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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/566,773	07/12/2006	Bernd Pfannschmidt	PFANNSCHMIDT-3	7819
20151 7590 02/03/2009 HENRY M FEIEREISEN, LLC HENRY M FEIEREISEN 708 THIRD AVENUE SUITE 1501 NEW YORK, NY 10017				
EXAMINER DESAL, NAISHADH N				
ART UNIT 2834		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/566,773

Applicant(s)

PFANNSCHMIDT, BERND

Examiner

NAISHADH N. DESAI

Art Unit

2834

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-7 and 9-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-7,9,10 and 16-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB008)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 2, 5-7 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellmund (US 1373002) in view of Johnsen (US 5331238).

1. Regarding claim 1, Hellmund teaches:

An electric machine, comprising (Fig 1):

a housing (Fig 1);
a coolant entry arranged on one side of the housing (Fig 1,28);
a cooling device for cooling the magnet arrangement (Fig 1,28),
wherein the cooling device has a ring shaped coolant channel for (Fig 1),
extending radially outside the magnet arrangement about the circumference of the
magnet arrangement (Fig 1,26,27) and being fluidly connected with the coolant entry to

receive incoming coolant from the coolant entry (Fig 1,28,26) and to distribute the incoming coolant essentially uniformly about the circumference of the cylindrical magnet arrangement (Fig 1) said cooling device having, separate rectilinear axial channels in fluid communication with the coolant channel to guide the coolant in axial direction to an opposite side of the housing (Fig 1,26,27,15,19,8).

Hellmund does not appear to explicitly teach that a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference.

Johnsen teaches an apparatus wherein a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference (Fig 7 and abstract and Col 2 ll 63-66).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hellmund to use a magnet arrangement as Johnsen teaches to make a device having an improved system of cooling (Col 1 ll 12-17 of Hellmund) and improved performance and efficiency. It is also well known to use various materials to achieve different performance characteristics of a device.

2. Regarding claim 2, Hellmund (Fig 1) teaches that the coolant channel being part of the housing (also Johnsen Figs 5 and 7 and abstract).
3. Regarding claim 5, Hellmund (Fig 1) teaches that the magnet arrangement has a laminated core forming a wall of the coolant channel (also Johnsen Fig 5).

4. Regarding claim 6, Hellmund (Fig 1) teaches that the coolant channel is arranged upstream of the cylindrical magnet arrangement as viewed in an axial direction (also Johnsen Fig 7 shows the coolant channel to be arranged both down stream and upstream of the core, viewed in the axial direction).

5. Regarding claim 7, Johnsen teaches that the coolant channel is open in one or both axial directions (Fig 7), and further comprising a bearing shield and/or an annular cover for covering the coolant channel (Fig 7, 124 and 128). Also Hellmund (Fig 1) teaches that the coolant channel is open in one or both axial directions.

6. Regarding claim 17, Hellmund (Fig 1) and Johnsen (Fig 7) teaches that the coolant entry is arranged axially on the coolant channel with respect to the cylindrical magnet arrangement.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellmund (US 1373002) in view of Johnsen (US 5331238) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Akers et al (US 3604013).

7. Regarding claim 9 Hellmund (Fig 1) also teaches coolant channels with reduced dimensions in the radial direction. Johnsen also teaches coolant channels with reduced dimensions in the radial direction (Fig 3B). Hellmund in view of Johnsen does not teach the use of a terminal junction box. Akers et al teaches a motor terminal junction box,

wherein the coolant channel has a reduced dimension in a radial direction in a region of the motor terminal junction box (Col 1 ll 65-67, Col 2 ll 1-2,47-61).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hellmund in view of Johnsen to use the motor terminal junction box of Akers et al. The motivation to do so would be that it would allow for quick access to electrical connections within motor (Col 2 ll 51-53 of Akers et al) and for the motor terminal junction box to be installed during assembly of the motor.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellmund (US 1373002) in view of Johnsen (US 5331238) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view Fechner et al (5406152).

8. Regarding claim 10, Fechner teaches a housing constructed in the form of a pressure plate structure.

Hellmund teaches an electric machine. Hellmund does not appear to explicitly teach that a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference. Johnsen teaches an apparatus wherein a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference (Fig 7 and abstract and Col 2 ll 63-66). Johnsen does not disclose the housing to be made of a pressure plate structure. Fechner et al teaches a housing which is formed by pressure plates (Col 4 ll 38-40). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hellmund in view of

Johnsen to use the pressure plates in the form of a housing of Fechner et al. The motivation to do so would be that it would reduce the costs of regulating and operating the electric device (Col 2 ll 30-33 of Fechner et al).

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellmund (US 1373002) in view of Johnsen (US 5331238) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Zysset (US 6191511).

9. Regarding claim 16, Zysset teaches that the housing has opposite drive and non-drive sides, the coolant entry being arranged on the non-drive side.

Hellmund teaches an electric machine. Hellmund does not appear to explicitly teach that a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference. Johnsen teaches an apparatus wherein a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference (Fig 7 and abstract and Col 2 ll 63-66). Johnsen does not explicitly disclose the housing to have drive and non-drive sides. It is obvious that the motor housing will have drive and non-drive sides. Zysset teaches a housing which has opposite drive and non-drive sides (Fig 1 and Col 3 ll 15-20). It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hellmund in view of Johnsen to arrange the coolant entry to be on the non-drive side as taught by Zysset. The motivation to do so would be that it would provide for a compact motor having high output with few parts (Col 1 ll 10-12 of Zysset).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellmund (US 1373002) in view of Johnsen (US 5331238) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Nagayama et al (US 6891290).

10. Regarding claim 18, Nagayama et al (Fig 1) teaches that the coolant channel has a cross section which is greater than a summed cross section of the axial channels.

11. Hellmund teaches an electric machine. Hellmund does not appear to explicitly teach that a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference. Johnsen teaches an apparatus wherein a cylindrical magnet arrangement is received in the housing and that it defines a circumference (Fig 7 and abstract and Col 2 ll 63-66). Johnsen does not explicitly disclose that the coolant channel has a cross section which is greater than a summed cross section of the axial channels. Nagayama et al (Fig 1) teaches that the coolant channel has a cross section which is greater than a summed cross section of the axial channels. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hellmund in view of Johnsen with the teachings of Nagayama et al so that the coolant channel has a cross section which is greater than a summed cross section of the axial channels. The motivation to do so would be that it would provide for a compact motor having high efficiency of cooling and improved airflow. Examiner notes that it is inherent that a larger inlet hole would allow for increased airflow inside the device since more air would be able to enter.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1,2,5-7,9,10,16-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892 for details.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NAISHADH N. DESAI whose telephone number is (571)270-3038. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Quyen Leung can be reached on (571) 272-8188. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quyen P Leung/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2834

NND